

## West Bank is a main topic for Begin-Carter talks

The future of the West Bank has been placed among the main topics on the agenda of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, well-informed sources said yesterday. The sources said that the emphasis on Judea and Samaria was urged by Carter whom Begin is scheduled to meet at the climax of his 10-day U.S. visit beginning later this week.

The sources said that Carter viewed the West Bank as a focal point around which the American conception of withdrawal and a "Palestinian homeland" rotate. Carter considers the latter two issues the major components of the Middle East conflict after the definition of peace in the area.

Begin's Washington agenda was wrapped up on this side yesterday at a meeting held in Jerusalem between

By ANAN SAFADI  
POST Middle East Affairs Editor

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. It was understood to have included the major elements of the Middle East conflict as well as matters of a bilateral nature.

Dayan and Lewis were also reported to have discussed the projected Middle East tour of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The Secretary is planning to make the tour shortly after Begin's Middle East deliberations in Washington, in order to try to achieve agreements on issues over which gaps are narrow, before the resumption of the Geneva Middle East conference.

Begin is due to brief a special cabinet session tomorrow on the issues he will discuss with Carter.

Begin has formulated concrete ideas on how to solve the Middle East conflict — either by an overall settlement or the step-by-step approach, depending on the scope of peace the Arabs were prepared to conclude with Israel. Many of the peace ideas were drafted in close cooperation with Dayan. Defence Minister Ezer Weizman was consulted on security aspects including the question of secure borders.

Informed sources in Jerusalem said that Begin, like Dayan, was inclined to opt for negotiating a comprehensive peace settlement with the neighbouring Arab states at a resumed Geneva conference. At the same time, however, he plans to leave open the options for negotiating interim settlements should his thrust for an overall peace settlement prove unrealistic at present.



These Jerusalem residents who sweated out the 35 degrees that baked the city yesterday spent some of their time sitting in a park looking for shade or enjoying the shade of a parasol. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

## No relief today from hot air

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The heat wave which brought the temperature to 34 degrees at Ben-Gurion Airport and 35 degrees in Jerusalem at noon yesterday is expected to ease tomorrow.

High temperatures were reported throughout the country. A forecaster at the Beit Dagan weather station told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that a mass of hot air was covering the whole Eastern Mediterranean. He discounted reports that temperatures in parts of Greece and Turkey had reached 67 degrees centigrade. They said 58 degrees was the

highest ever reported anywhere in the world. Anything higher, they said, "simply doesn't seem possible."

The heat wave that caused many Jerusalem kiosk owners to run out of cold drinks was different from the more usual sharav (warm air from the desert), the weatherman said. He added that no relief is expected today, but that by tomorrow temperatures in inland regions should drop by three to four degrees centigrade and by one or two degrees in the coastal plains. After tomorrow the mass of hot air should gradually disperse, he said.

## Ehrlich says fiscal changes to come slowly

### Interim budget is voted

By ASHER WALLFISH  
and MOSHE KOHN  
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporters

The Likud-led government will implement every iota of its announced economic policy and its election pledges — but gradually and not all at once — Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich told the Knesset yesterday when his two-month interim budget was approved on the first reading.

The Likud could not correct in two weeks what Labour had distorted in 20 years, Ehrlich said in replying to Labour charges that the Likud was merely carrying forward the economic policies of the former government.

The next budget for the six months October, 1977, to March, 1978, will inevitably contain some of the impacts of the old regime, Ehrlich admitted with regret. The Likud will not violate commitments made by its predecessor, he said.

Ehrlich said that Premier Menachem Begin had empowered him to go ahead and negotiate a "social contract" between government, employers and the Histadrut. "Conflict of interests will not be fostered," he promised.

The idea of laundering black money and granting an amnesty to tax dodgers is being pondered from all aspects and no decision will be rushed, he said. All the district income tax assessors have been instructed to submit their views on the idea.

If the travel tax is removed, it will be replaced by VAT, he said. Overseas travel will not become any cheaper because those who travel do not need such concessions. "Other strata need financial benefits," Ehrlich stated.

penny. "Money will be saved elsewhere," he said.

The interim budget bill, which covers August and September, won the support of the coalition. The Alignment, Shelli and the DFPF voted against. The DMC and the ILF abstained.

The Labour Alignment spoke with a full, variegated range of Opposition voices in the four-hour debate. In tabling the bill last week, Ehrlich had asked that the new government be given at least this margin of time to come up with a fiscal programme of its own.

The Alignment voices ranged from Adli Amora's impassioned broadside, in which he said that the bill "dispels all illusions" about the new government's economic policy and exposes "the naked truth" about it, to former Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi's gentlemanly offer to "give this novice government the chance it requests and is entitled to request."

Ya'acobi added that the Alignment will follow the government's actions "anxiously and critically, but responsibly, to see how it implements its various pre-election promises." He expressed the hope that its promises in the socio-economic sphere "will not meet the fate of its promise to cut the number of ministries, ministers and deputy ministers."

Amora opened the debate after Rabbi Dr. Kahane's making his first appearance in the Ninth Knesset after recovering from a heart attack, was called to the podium by Speaker Yitzhak Shatzman to make his pledge of loyalty.

Amora said that the bill shows no lowering of taxes, continues currency controls, continues the rise in the price of staples, continues the galloping inflation "all in all, a holiday for hoarders and speculators" — without any indication of a policy

(Continued on page 2, col.4)



WELCOME TO THE MINYAN CLUB:—Absorption Minister David Levi, himself a father of 10, shakes hands with Dvora David, a Russian girl who landed yesterday at Ben-Gurion Airport with his wife and 10 children. (Simonsky, for Israel Sun)

## Likud offers DMC Knesset freedom except for votes of confidence

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

The Likud yesterday suggested in talks with the Democratic Movement for Change that the DMC be free to abstain in the Knesset in all votes "pertaining to Bretz Israel lands" except when they are raised in the context of a vote of confidence.

DMC leader Yigael Yadin agreed his movement should support the government in votes of confidence, notwithstanding its freedom to give its views on the subject. But the DMC negotiating team told their Likud counterparts they still want to consider the offer.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday met Poalei Agudat Yisrael's lone Knesset Member Kalman Kahana. Begin wants Kahana to support his government which is currently based on a narrow majority of 63 of the 120 Knesset members.

The talks began only yesterday

because Kahana had been hospitalized due to a heart attack. The two agreed to continue their talks when Begin returns from the U.S.

In the talks with the DMC the Likud suggested the Cabinet would decide what Knesset votes are in effect votes of confidence. Yadin said it was not yet clear whether his movement would react to this proposal today or after Begin returns from his trip to the U.S. But he defended the concept of supporting the government in a vote of confidence, while attacking it in Knesset debates.

The Likud and the DMC meanwhile agreed to form two subcommittees. The first will examine social, economic and labour relations, and the second details of the proposed electoral reform. Yadin wants an agreement on this issue before his movement joins the coalition. He said that the National Religious Party will be invited to the

debates at a later stage.

The DMC apparently agreed to discuss these issues without Begin's presence because the Prime Minister appears to be less concerned with them. But Yadin noted Begin may oppose some proposals because they may contradict Likud agreements with the NRP and Agudat Yisrael, the third coalition partner. The subcommittees will hold their first meetings this week.

The Likud and the DMC will hold their last meeting before Begin's departure this morning and, according to informed sources, discuss the portfolios the DMC wants.

According to some reports the DMC wanted the Ministry of Social Betterment (promised by Begin) to incorporate the Health Ministry. They also want the Industry, Commerce and Tourism Ministry and the Housing and Construction portfolios instead of Transport and Communications, set aside by Begin for the DMC, it was reported.

But the DMC is unlikely to get the Industry Ministry. The Liberal bid for it had failed last month and the present minister Yigal Hurvitz, who heads the La'am faction in the Likud, said he would forcefully oppose such a move. The Minister of Construction and Housing, Gideon Patt, is also unlikely to give up his portfolio. His Liberal faction, which has complained it did not get a fair share of the key positions, will definitely back him.

## Russian hijackers spurn offer of light plane

HELSINKI. — Two armed Russians who hijacked a Soviet airliner to Finland yesterday refused a Finnish Government offer of a light aircraft to fly them to a Western country, Finnish police reported.

Swedish police had said earlier they had been informed by Finnish authorities that the hijackers had taken off in the light plane for an unknown destination.

But police at Helsinki Airport said the two young Russians, armed with a sub-machine gun and grenades, were still aboard the hijacked TU-124 airliner with 24 passengers held as hostages.

Finnish authorities said they had no immediate explanation why the hijackers — who have asked to go to any friendly Western country — refused the government offer of a private plane to fly them out. The light aircraft was standing by on a runway close to the hijacked jet, the authorities said.

The hijackers seized the Aeroflot jet with 78 passengers and crewmen aboard a flight from Petrozavodsk to

Leningrad on Sunday evening. The plane landed at Helsinki apparently because it had insufficient fuel to get to Stockholm.

The pair then threatened to blow up the plane unless it was refuelled, but four deadlines passed without incident.

The hijackers released the seven-man flight crew on Sunday and freed 40 women and children passengers on Monday. Five of the remaining 29 male hostages escaped through the jet's back door, an official said.

The Soviet ambassador spent most of the day at the airport interviewing the released hostages, all Soviet citizens. All were reported in good condition.

If the hijackers surrender to Finnish officials, they would be automatically extradited to the Soviet Union under a bilateral treaty signed in 1974.

The seizure of the Soviet airliner was the 11th hijacking in the world this year, and the third in less than a week. (Reuters, AP)

## Weizman pledges more housing, aid to Gaza

By ZVI ARENSTEIN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA. — The government will continue rehabilitating residents of Gaza Strip refugee camps and building housing for them. That was the promise of Defence Minister Ezer Weizman yesterday as he toured the newly constructed Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood, built for residents of Gaza's Beach Refugee Camp.

Weizman's official visit began at the Gaza municipality where he met with Mayor Rashad Shawa in the company of city council members and local dignitaries.

In a conversation with The Jerusalem Post last night, the mayor said that the Defence Minister had assured him that the new government is not as hard-lined as is rumored. "He told us that the government's policies would remain essentially the same."

"We spoke about the living conditions of Gaza prisoners in Israeli jails. I asked that the government Director of Prisons be carried out and that, for example, the prisoners be provided with thicker mattresses

and more reading material," Shawa said. The Minister reacted favorably, according to the mayor, and said that something would be done immediately.

The mayor also raised the question of bringing in funds he had raised on a recent trip to Saudi Arabia. Weizman promised to speak to the Treasury about the matter.

Shawa complained about the construction of new Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip and said that he felt that they would complicate solutions to Gaza's problems. He also raised the issue of the VAT, which he feels cannot be instituted in Gaza because such an action would be against the Geneva Convention.

Shawa concluded that the hour-long discussion had been "friendly," and said that Weizman had suggested another within the next two weeks "either in Gaza or at the Minister's home."

Itim adds that Shawa told their reporter he told Weizman that Gaza and the Strip are an integral part of the Arab world. They want self-determination, national rights and a homeland, said Shawa.

## Israel urged to enter nuclear power era

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel is capable of building its own nuclear reactor for generating electricity and should do so, for political reasons, it cannot purchase a reactor abroad, the director-general of the Atomic Energy Commission, Uri Eilam, said yesterday.

Eilam declared the country must enter the nuclear era in order to become less dependent on oil or coal as the only source of energy. The industrialized countries will be generating nearly 30 per cent of their electric power requirements from nuclear stations by 1985, and Israel can not afford to remain exclusively dependent on energy imports, he said. Solar, wind and other exotic energy sources are still far from practicable, he noted.

Speaking at the opening session of the 11th conference on mechanical engineering at the Technion, Eilam revealed that the construction of Israel's first nuclear power station has again been delayed. The schedule for the start of operation, already pushed back from 1980 to 1984, has been revised to 1985.

He said this was due to a number of reasons:

The Nitzanm site near Ashkelon has not been approved and the National Council for Planning and Building has asked the Electric Corporation to examine alternate sites. The corporation has not signed the letter of intent for the purchase of a reactor from one of the three U.S. firms, Westinghouse, General Electric and Babcock and Wilcox, which have submitted bids.

The U.S. has not yet signed the nuclear cooperation agreement with

Israel, on which the supply of the reactor depends. "President Ford did not sign the agreement during his term and six months after taking office the Carter administration has not signed it either," he said.

As a result of the new delay, Eilam said the corporation is already planning for alternate generating capacity to tide it over until the nuclear plant is ready.

However, Israel is capable of designing and building its own nuclear reactor "if we make up our minds to do so," he said. He pointed out it will entail an extraordinary national effort but it can be done.

According to Eilam, the government will have to adopt a new attitude to meet the tremendous challenge of financing, training and industrial changes. But in the long run, it will benefit Israel by putting the country

in the running in nuclear technology with export possibilities.

However, if Israel gets "a tempting offer" for a ready-made reactor from the U.S. or other countries, the plan will likely be shelved, though Eilam was not aware of countries standing in line to offer a reactor.

If Israel builds its own reactor, careful consideration should be given to the development of a heavy-water, natural uranium reactor, of the Canadian type, rather than the light water-enriched uranium American models, because the natural uranium supply is less dependent on political constraints, Eilam said. He also said that if the reactor is built to provide hydroelectric power, it would be possible to place a nuclear station inland along the canal and use it for cooling water.

## Maccabiah opening tonight

TEL AVIV. — Led by Austria and Australia and with Sweden, Switzerland and Israel bringing up the rear, 2,500 sportsmen of 34 countries tonight march past the president, the premier, VIP guests and 50,000 spectators at the 10th Maccabiah Games opening ceremony at Ramat Gan stadium.

The ceremony will start at 8.00 p.m. and continue for two hours. Just before 7.00 President Ephraim Katsir will declare the games officially open. The competitions, which will start on Wednesday morning and last eight days, include 28 sports.

At the opening, a youth orchestra

and the Army orchestra will greet the president with a fanfare of trumpets. At 8.20 p.m., 15 sports parachutists are scheduled to land at the stadium after a drop of 1,500 metres. Then follows the colourful parade of sportsmen and officials from around the world.

After the Yiskor memorial prayer, basketballer Mickey Berkowitz will run a lap of the stadium with the Maccabi torch, and light the flame of the games, which will not be extinguished until the Maccabiah is over on July 21.

Tickets for the opening ceremony cost up to IL250 each.

THIS IS the second of two articles based on an exclusive interview with Zbigniew Brzezinski in his White House office. The U.S. President's National Security Adviser was interviewed by Trude Feldman, White House correspondent for a number of Jewish newspapers in the U.S.

Special to The Jerusalem Post  
WASHINGTON. — Zbigniew Brzezinski described Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin as having some characteristics in common with the President of the U.S.

"I'm personally acquainted with the Prime Minister and know him to be a forthright and direct person. He has certain deeply-held beliefs. In that sense he is much like Jimmy Carter, who also has deeply-held beliefs and who is forthright and who speaks with candour."

Brzezinski predicts that Carter and Begin — who is scheduled to visit Washington for a few days next week — will discuss "things openly and frankly. They may disagree on a number of issues, but personally, the two men will get along."

Reacting to claims that Begin's victory was due, in part, to fears by the Israelis that the U.S. was putting too much pressure on Israel, the foreign policy expert said that from all he has noted — including Israeli public opinion polls — "domestic issues and factors were the

paramount reasons" for Shimon Peres' defeat.

Did Begin's victory damage any chances for peace in the Middle East?

"The fundamental nature of U.S.-Israel relationship was not affected," Brzezinski replied. "And the basic process of exploring what are conditions for meaningful negotiations between the parties concerned has not been affected in any serious fashion."

Turning to the question of Begin's insistence on retaining the West Bank as a permanent part of Israel, Brzezinski said that Begin has indicated that he is approaching any possible negotiations on the basis of UN Resolution 242 and that he has been very explicit on that.

"As to what can be traded and what can be negotiated, that remains to be seen," he added. "At this stage, neither side is prepared to negotiate and what it is not willing to negotiate."

Brzezinski said that that question is for the Palestinians and the Arabs to negotiate with the Israelis.

Contrary to fears of a U.S.-Israel confrontation, Brzezinski does not expect any sort of impasse between the President and the Prime Minister. "I don't think there'll be any confrontation because political leaders are accustomed to dealing

with differences," he remarked. "Just because there are differences — even if they should prove to be not just minor ones — that doesn't mean there has to be a confrontation. The U.S.-Israel relationship is solid; it is based on historical experiences and moral principles. Therefore, it is strong enough to permit disagreements over specific issues."

One of those specific issues is a homeland for the Palestinians. Asked for his definition of a homeland, Brzezinski answered: "We want to resolve the issue of the Palestinians in such a way that they don't become a political force dedicated to increasingly effective efforts to threaten Israel. Therefore, they have to have some sort of an arrangement within which they can feel at home. It would be more stable and more acceptable if such an arrangement was related in some fashion to the Kingdom of Jordan."

Brzezinski added that the matter of a homeland for the Palestinians has only now come to the forefront because almost 30 years ago the Palestinians weren't "really a politically self-conscious force. Everyone now concerned recognizes that, in one way or another, the Palestinians — as a political force — have to be dealt with in the course of the settlement."

He related that former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin — when he

was in the U.S. — had listed three issues that should be dealt with in the context of a Middle East peace settlement. "These are precisely the three issues that we have been talking about — peace, security, and territory, and the issue of the Palestinians," he said.

Asked whether he expected the Israelis to agree to any type of Palestinian homeland except one that is contained within Jordan, Brzezinski said that that question is for the Palestinians and the Arabs to negotiate with the Israelis.

He added that it is for the Israelis to negotiate what is more likely to endure, to be stable and to pose the least security threat to Israel.

"We feel that any arrangement for the Palestinians will be better if it involves some relationship with Jordan," he said. "Also, anything that is contrived for the Palestinians in that context ought to include extensive demilitarization, security arrangements, patrolling rights, transitional defence emplacements, security lines beyond mutually recognized borders, a complex of arrangements — the total effect of which would be to provide Israel with the security it needs, and to which it is entitled, and which it now enjoys on the basis of the present status — which has the disadvantage of being not founded on the termination of hostilities and which, therefore, runs the risk of degenerating into a war."

Explaining his interpretation of the two UN resolutions (242 and 338) dealing with the Six Day War, Brzezinski said that they make it clear that a peace settlement will involve the trading of territories for a peace settlement. "It is not precise as to the exact scope of that trade-off," he continued, "but it does establish that general principle. And, on that issue, I trust, there is no disagreement between the U.S. and Israel. Both Israel and the Arab countries accept the legitimacy of the two resolutions."

Should a Middle East war break out, will the U.S. lend support militarily?

"It's just beyond a shadow of a doubt that the U.S. stands behind Israel," he concluded. "It's an historical commitment, which is unalterable."

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# THE WEATHER

Forecast: Temperature higher than usual for the season: Dry in hills on inland regions.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	21	20-35	35
Golan	34	18-34	35
Nahariya	72	18-32	32
Safad	36	24-33	34
Haifa Port	35	24-32	32
Tiberias	47	22-39	39
Nazareth	25	21-35	35
Afula	29	22-36	36
Shomron	21	22-35	35
Tel Aviv	72	23-32	32
B-G Airport	36	22-	35
Jericho	24	22-41	41
Gaza	78	22-31	32
Beersheba	13	20-40	40
Eilat	11	25-45	45
Tiran Straits	9	27-40	40

# SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President and Mrs. Ephraim Katzir yesterday hosted a luncheon in honor of the previous government. MK Yitzhak Rabin attended, along with former Labour and Independent Liberal Ministers.

President Katzir yesterday received Lord Fisher, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The Haifa Municipality last night held a farewell dinner honouring Germany's outgoing ambassador to Israel, Dr. Per Fischer.

Dr. Charles B.H. Fincham, the South African Ambassador, was the guest yesterday of Technion President Aluf (Res.) Amos Horev and attended the joint Technion-South African workshop on materials engineering.

Dr. Willi Weyer, president of the German Sports Federation, yesterday called on Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem.

Israel Television's military correspondent Nahman Shai has been awarded a scholarship by the World Press Institute for study at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota. One of 12 winners from different countries, Shai will go on leave from TV for eight months and study American broadcasting techniques. He will be replaced during his absence by Amiram Nir.

# ARRIVALS

Gedaliah Shajak, Jewish editor and author, for a brief visit from Australia on the occasion of the publication of the Hebrew translation of his historical novel "Defiance."

# DEPARTURES

Gideon Yarden, to take up his post as Israel Consul-General in London.

# Court stops deportation of West Bank academic

A drama lecturer at the Bir Zeit college near Ramallah yesterday won an interim order from the High Court of Justice forbidding the Defence Minister to order his deportation from the West Bank.

Fuad Zeidan told the court that he had returned to the West Bank in 1974 after six years of studying literature and drama in Cairo. On his return he was granted a temporary residence permit which has in the meantime expired. The military government has refused to renew his permit.

He asked for the interim order on the grounds that he is the sole supporter of his mother and that after forming the drama department in Bir Zeit he has remained the only drama teacher in the college. (Itm)

# Gold Moon cargo to be transferred

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The dispute over the Zim freighter Gold Moon, strikebound in Eilat for three weeks, sharpened yesterday although other Zim ships were not affected. But the Seamen's Union ordered the crew north to "prepare for a prolonged fight."

On the other hand, the union last night agreed "as a goodwill gesture" to permit the exporters to transfer the Gold Moon's 10,000 tons cargo to other vessels for shipment. The request had been made by the Export Institute.

Zim General Manager Yehuda Rotem last night told The Post that he would try today to transfer 4,000 tons of general cargo to another Zim freighter, the Eilat, for immediate dispatch. The 6,000 tons of potash in the Gold Moon's hold could not be transferred, but there was a large stock available in the harbour.

Meanwhile, the Shippers Council decided to ask the Government to permit a foreign company to establish an additional shipping line at Eilat, saying that Zim, which currently runs all Eilat lines, cannot assure that services function smoothly or that goods are delivered

due to the repeated disputes with the seamen.

Yesterday morning Uriel Abrahamowicz, head of the Histadrut's trades union department, informed the union that he had appointed Nahman Ori, chief labour relations officer, as arbitrator in the Gold Moon dispute. The attorneys of the union and Zim were not able to settle the dispute by six p.m. on Sunday as Abrahamowicz had stipulated.

Transport Ministry Director-General Ehud Shilo called on the union to accept arbitration, as originally agreed last Friday. Zim had informed him that it would not intervene in the arbitration, and called on the union not to link this dispute with other outstanding differences of opinion with Zim.

In reply to Abrahamowicz and Shilo the union announced it would not accept the arbitrator, and expressed its "astonishment" that he had been appointed before the two attorneys had had a chance to report on their settlement efforts. The union also maintained that the attorneys could have settled the matter had they been given more time.

# Move to ban extradition of Israel citizens

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israelis suspected of crimes abroad committed while they are citizens of this country would not be extradited, but would be brought to trial here, under new legislation which Premier Menachem Begin has asked Attorney-General Aharon Barak to prepare.

These terms of reference were proposed a few months ago by a lone minority member of a public committee on extradition legislation, appointed by former Justice Minister Haim Zadok.

The majority view of that committee, which was chaired by District Court Judge Eli Nathan, was that Israel should observe full reciprocity in extradition procedures and extradite suspects only to those countries which agree to extradite their citizens to Israel. Citizens of countries which do not have such reciprocal agreements would be tried here, the majority view said.

Under the present arrangement, Israel extradites Israeli citizens to countries such as Switzerland which do not extradite their own citizens to other countries.

In Israel, moves for extradition are political decisions rather than strictly legal ones, in the sense that

they must be taken by the justice minister and not the attorney-general.

Former Justice Minister Zadok set up the Nathan Committee in the wake of the case of Tuviya Schwarz, the Israeli ex-American allegedly implicated in the bomb attack on Yugoslav war criminal Andrei Artukovic.

Zadok asked Barak to draft legislation in the spirit of the majority recommendation, which would make total reciprocity the guiding principle; but he suggested that Barak have recourse to the views embodied in the minority recommendation.

Begin, however, apparently feels that the fundamental principle to be established is that no Israeli should be extradited for trial in foreign courts.

A great number of legislative changes would have to be made in order to enable suspects to be tried here for offences committed abroad, since the legal codes and laws of evidence would have to be brought into line.

Switzerland, which tries all its citizens suspected of crime abroad, is said to have become involved in complicated legal tangles because of this principle. (Leader — Page 8)

# 'New MDs should begin work in rural areas'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Medical directors in an area encompassed by the coastal area from Haifa to Rehovot and including Jerusalem should make a gentlemen's agreement not to hire young medical graduates until they have served at least one year in outlying settlements, Kupat Holim Chairman Haim Doron said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting of the sick fund's supervisory committee, Prof. Doron said a shortage of medical personnel — doctors, dentists, and druggists — was beginning to be felt in the border areas.

"Such an agreement would be good for the young doctors, for they will learn an aspect of medicine they have not seen in the hospitals. It will be good for the villagers, because

they will have a better feeling of security; and it will be good for the hospitals who receive the young doctors after a year's service, for these young doctors will be better able to handle a variety of cases."

As for Israeli students studying medicine abroad, or young medical graduates emigrating to Israel, he proposed that they spend two years in the outlying districts before being accepted to work at a hospital. As an added incentive for this second group, he promised them "they could choose not only the hospital they wanted to specialize in, but even the specific department." At present, Israeli-trained doctors get the first choice.

And as an added inducement for both groups, Kupat Holim was proposing to pay them an additional increment of IL4,000 to IL5,000 a month, plus a loan of IL21,000 to help them find housing.



PULLING WITH all their might, the U.S. rowing team got in shape yesterday for the competition in the 10th Maccabiah. The four-man

team includes, from left, Hanley Bodek, Elliot Sussin, Scott Flaherty and Michael Bornstein. The cox is Murray Lukoff. (Genter/Millman)

# Bnei Brak residents plan mass pray-in

Jerusalem Post Staff

BNEI BRAK. — Religious leaders here have called a mass prayer meeting in the street outside the Great Synagogue in Rehov Rabbi Akiva on Thursday night to protest the desecration of the Sabbath in the town.

All the town's rabbis held a special meeting yesterday and decided that the pray-in will take the form of a "small Yom Kippur," and will include the blowing of the shofar. Thousands of religious residents are expected to attend. The rabbis also decided to continue to exercise restraint and not to initiate any demonstrations.

Meanwhile, official circles remained at a standstill yesterday

regarding the controversial closure of Rehov Hashomer in the town, where a car passenger died after crashing into a Sabbath barrier 12 days ago. Interior Minister Yosef Burg said yesterday that he had not yet made any definite decision in the matter.

At the same time, the Transport Ministry spokesman said that a committee set up some five days ago to study the problem has not yet come to any conclusion.

The police too said they had not as yet received any instructions how to act this coming Saturday. Last Saturday, the police allowed local residents and their visitors to drive through the street, but excluded through traffic.

# KNESSET BRIEFS

KEY MONEY abolition in this country would entail special compensation for those needy tenants who cannot afford to pay higher rents, Rafael Roter, director-general of the National Insurance Institute, told the Knesset Labour and Social Welfare Committee at its first session yesterday under the chairmanship of Rabbi Menachem Porush (Aguda). Roter said that when Britain and France did away with key money, the governments there awarded such special grants.

Shamir and heard him, in a speech of praise for his pioneering idealism, apologize for "remarks made in the heat of political argument which offended the labour settlement movement of which you are a part."

YERUDA BEN-MEIR was elected chairman of the National Religious Party Knesset faction to succeed Avraham Melamed, who held the post for the past four years.

ABBA EBAN was formally appointed to the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday on behalf of the Labour-Mapam Alignment.

TIRAT ZVI veterans marked the 40th anniversary of their Beisan Valley kibbutz in the Knesset yesterday when they called on Speaker Yitzhak

# Interim budget

(Continued from page one)  
that will attempt to cope with the burning problems of our economy. He was followed by the first coalition speaker, Yigal Cohen-Orgrad (Likud-Herut), who reminded Amoral that all the evils he had listed were those the government had inherited from its predecessor, and said the new government was entitled to at least this time margin in order to come up with a comprehensive programme of its own.

Meir Zorea (Democratic Movement for Change), making his maiden address, said that since the country's economic state was the doing of the previous governments, it behooved the Labour Alignment to "speak in soft tones." He called on the Likud government to tell the nation the truth about our fiscal situation and to set an example of economy and efficiency.

Avraham Melamed (National Religious Party), speaking more like an extremely reasonable Opposition than a coalition member, said he wished Ehrlich success and congratulated him for including the Defence budget, "heretofore sacrosanct," in the government's planned budgetary cuts.

Zalman Shoval (Likud-La'am) declared that the previous government "deserves heavy punishment for what it did to the country's

economy, especially in the last months before the elections," with all the restrictive pay increases it granted workers in the public sector, during the pre-election period.

Shoval was followed by Ya'acobi, after whom Tawfiq Teubi (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) said that it was "symbolic" that, in its first budgetary request, the Likud government was merely asking to continue the Alignment's unjust, war-mongering policy.

Gra Namir (Alignment-Labour) said that the Likud government had made high-sounding promises to cut the number of Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers, but had done just the opposite.

Avraham Sharir (Likud-Liberal) said the Treasury should stop printing money without cover and rescue the national currency before it became totally worthless.

Natfali Feder (Alignment-Mapam) accused the Likud of planning prizes for tax-dodgers and sales of successful state-owned enterprises like Bank Tefahot to wealthy capitalists for their exploitation.

Shlomo Lorincz (Aguda), the new chairman of the Finance Committee, said the government should reduce concealed unemployment by transferring between 10 and 15 per cent of the civil servants and other public employees to productive occupations. By doing so it would save at least IL2,000m., he promised.

Aryeh Eliaz (Shelli) urged the Treasury to tax the tremendous profits made in speculation on the stock exchange, instead of cutting subsidies which would affect the needy.

David Golomb (Alignment-Labour) said Israel must double its exports in the next four years without increasing its imports. This will only be possible if work habits ingrained for decades are changed.

Gideon Hauser (ILP) said VAT should be raised from 8 to 10 per cent and the Likud government should set a good example of economy before exhorting others to save.

Ze'ev Westheimer (DMC) said the acid test of the Likud's ability to bring the country closer to economic independence is in the Treasury's measures, day-in, day-out, to transfer manpower, to production jobs.

Tamar Eshel (Alignment-Labour) said that the Likud talked big about its economic plans before the elections, but its plans were really non-existent.

Haim Barlev (Alignment-Labour) strongly objected to what he called the "grave proposal" to give the Finance Minister powers to approve linkage differential insurance to the tune of IL20m. without any parliamentary supervision. "Take your budget back and give us one for the entire remainder of the fiscal year," Barlev urged.

Shlomo Maoz adds that the Knesset Finance Committee completed consideration of the draft interim budget almost simultaneously with the House's first reading.

The Alignment members of the committee opposed the government's proposal that only linkage insurance for amounts over IL30m. should be subject to committee authorization, and demanded that the sum be limited to IL10m., as in the original four-month interim budget. When the Likud was in the opposition, they had demanded that the maximum amount of linkage insurance to be given by the Treasury without committee approval be IL5m.

The chairman of the committee, MK Shlomo Lorincz, abstained in the vote on this.

# India keen to copy Israeli methods

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — The Indian Government will "certainly try to benefit from Israel's experience" in desert reclamation — Agriculture Minister Surjit Singh Barnala said here yesterday.

Barnala told the Lok Sabha (Lower House) that, although India does not have diplomatic relations with Israel, information regarding its methods of controlling and reclaiming the desert was reaching India.

Other members of the ruling Janata Party also urged the Indian Government to seek assistance from Israel in desert reclamation in the northwestern state of Rajasthan, the Samachar news agency reported. They told the Lok Sabha that Israel was "the only country which had succeeded in reclaiming desert land."

Barnala noted that several schemes were in operation to contain the advance of the Rajasthan desert into neighbouring states.

A SMALL BOMB was yesterday found in the Hebron market and dismantled by security forces before it could explode.

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Wednesday, July 13, at Beersheba Cemetery.

THE FAMILY

Respite Movement

By SARAH HODGSON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

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...the human condition...  
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By JUDY...  
Jerusalem Post

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ORDER



## REFUSEDNIK FAIN ARRIVES:

## Despite KGB, aliya movement survives

By SARAH HONIG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "The aliya movement in the USSR will survive despite persistent KGB attempts to quash it and intimidate Jews from getting involved in it," prominent aliya activist Benjamin Fain said early yesterday morning on his arrival in Israel after several years' struggle.

Prof. Fain is thought to have been permitted to leave the USSR as a token Soviet concession to the Helsinki review conference in Helsinki where the Kremlin feared it would come under heavy attack for its human rights violations.

On hand to greet the 138 immigrants who arrived on the same plane with Fain was Absorption Minister David Levi, who said that one of his first acts in office would be to guide tours for the newcomers. "They should see the Western Wall, the Knesset, learn to love the landscape here and not spend long months in absorption centres without getting to know their new home."

Fain, who chaired the committee which last December attempted to hold a Jewish cultural symposium in the Soviet capital, noted that despite the overwhelming restrictions on any form of Jewish education in the USSR, "Jewish culture is slowly gaining a foothold in the consciousness of Soviet Jews. Without some degree of Judaism, we cannot expect aliya," he argued.

Fain noted that most Soviet Jews are quite ignorant about their Jewish heritage — "not because this is their will necessarily, but because all avenues to Jewish education have been barred to them. This is not to say that only those Jews who strive

to acquire Jewish culture are singled out for KGB punitive measures. Those who try to assimilate are also victims of discrimination, particularly in the spheres of education and employment."

As Fain sees it, the future of the struggle of Soviet Jewry depends to no small measure upon "the support it receives from all Jews throughout the world. Moral sustenance is especially vital. There is a problem of Jewish existence everywhere, but it is most acute in the USSR," he said.

According to Fain, despite the fact that last winter's Jewish cultural symposium was held in a private Moscow flat, with many participants and organizers detained by the police, its effect on Soviet Jewry was far-reaching. The penalty for organizing that symposium, he feels, is being paid by activists such as Yosef Begun, who have since found themselves on trial and in prison.

The Minister of Absorption assured Fain that the aliya struggle is one of Israel's top priorities. He warmly greeted the immigrants, telling them "that although there may be initial difficulties and hardships, this is a wonderful country."

Levi also declared that his ministry will now on strive to centralize all of the absorption process "and cease to be merely a go-between for a number of other ministries. If an immigrant needs housing and mortgages we should be able to supply him with those, without his having to run around to different authorities and committees while the Ministry of Absorption regards the red-tape helplessly," Levi maintained.

## Levich barred from meet in his honour

MOSCOW. — Soviet physicist Benjamin Levich expressed gratitude yesterday for a scholarly conference in his support at Oxford University in England, calling it "not only a scientific event but a very gracious way to help me leave the country." Levich, 60, spoke to reporters at his Moscow apartment as the conference, sponsored by 19 Nobel Prize-winning scientists, opened yesterday.

The professor told reporters that he had hoped to the very last day that he and his wife Tanya would be allowed to travel to the conference. "It is impossible to say what is in store for me, but nevertheless it is a bad sign that I have not been permitted to attend the conference," he said.

Levich has been living in what he calls his own "mental ghetto" since 1972 when he applied to emigrate to Israel and was consequently demoted from head of the department of chemical hydrodynamics at the Moscow Institute of Electrochemistry to an ordinary worker in the department.

Meanwhile, in Oxford, the conference of 100 scientists sent a cable to the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences requesting that the man in whose honour the conference is being held should be allowed to attend it.

No other Soviet scientists are present, even though 300 were invited. All turned down the invitations, some cordially, others more brusquely. One letter sent in reply by the Soviet national secretary and several members of the International Society of Electrochemistry accused the organizers of trying to set public opinion against the Soviet Union and said Levich had been "busy besmirching his country" over the past few years.



Yigal Gery (right) being brought to the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday as a suspect in the distribution of stolen matriculation exam papers. (Rahamim Yisraeli)

## Suspect remanded in exam leakage case

A set-constructor working for Israel Television was yesterday remanded for ten days in connection with the leaking of matriculation examination papers in Jewish History.

Yigal Gery, 39, well-known in Bohemian circles in the capital, was brought before the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court. Police told the court that Gery had passed the papers, without payment, on to two students. They presented confidential evidence taken from students which, they claimed, substantiates their charge.

Gery's attorney told the court that the exam papers were given out for the express purpose of bringing to light the distribution of papers which had been leaked earlier, and did not, therefore, constitute a crime. The court disagreed, pointing out that by the mere fact of knowing the examination question in advance, a student was guilty of defrauding his examiners, and anyone helping such a student was guilty of aiding and abetting a fraud. It accepted the police demand that the suspect be

detained while the investigation into the source of the leaks continues, and ordered him remanded for ten days.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry announced last night that today's English examinations will proceed as planned. Several of the papers have been replaced, and these have been printed on orange-coloured paper. Those which have not been replaced are on the usual white paper. The ministry spokesman said school principals will follow the normal procedure, collecting the sealed envelopes containing the papers from local bank branches.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer said yesterday that now is the time to re-assess the aims of education in Israel. Addressing an assembly of teachers and administrators discussing education and community involvement at Beit Langerman, he said the theft, buying and selling of matriculation exams are signs of a certain "lack of success" in social integration.

These phenomena, and indictments of the school as a "factory for grades," are causes for concern "even if they are not characteristic of the entire education system."

## Forest fire near Kibbutz Beit Oren

HAIFA. — Hundreds of pine trees were burned in a forest fire on the slopes of Mount Carmel near Kibbutz Beit Oren at noon yesterday. Firemen working with six engines, and aided by Jewish National Fund personnel fought the blaze for several hours before containing it and preventing it from spreading.

The committee will keep an eye on the work of the coordinating body of the government and the Jewish Agency, which she hopes will meet once a month and not rarely, as it did in the past.

Cohen strongly supports the naming of a Minister for Diaspora Affairs, with the title of deputy prime minister, and was disappointed that political and coalition problems have made such an appointment unlikely at this time.

## El Al catches over-age youth ticket users

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim). — El Al check-in clerks here last weekend stopped six people who tried to leave the country with fraudulently obtained cheap youth or student tickets. Some of the over-age passengers agreed to pay the difference in price on the spot and paid El Al a total of IL40,000.



## Magen David Adom in Israel Welcomes all participants and visitors to the 10th Maccabiah.

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## Burg reports cities getting deeper in red

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The country's local authorities are getting deeper into the red, according to Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

He disclosed yesterday that, according to his ministry's estimates, the accumulated deficits of the local authorities for the current fiscal year will be some IL1,000m. Their expenditures are expected to amount to IL10,600m. Dr. Burg released these figures at the first Union of Local Authorities executive meeting which he has attended since resuming office under the Likud government.

Burg told the mayors that he will soon discuss the municipalities' financial plight with Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich.

Union chairman, Holon Mayor Pinhas Eylon, offered a different explanation for the minister's figures. He said the country's local authorities would have a considerably smaller deficit if the central government were prompt in turning over the funds it owes the cities.

Eylon explained that the local authorities are in the middle, providing services to the citizens on behalf of various government ministries, such as education, health, welfare and religious affairs. These ministries are the cities for expenses incurred on their behalf.

So far, however, according to Eylon, the various ministries owe the local authorities about IL500m., with the Ministry of Education alone responsible for IL350m.

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## Baranes' brother starts appeal to free murderer

HAIFA (Itim). — The brother and friends of convicted murderer Amos Baranes have started gathering petitions for a public appeal to free Baranes, whom they say was unjustly sentenced to life imprisonment on the grounds of a confession he was forced to sign under police pressure.

Baranes was convicted of strangling Rahel Heller, a soldier, in October 1974. After he was sentenced to life imprisonment he appealed at the Supreme Court which rejected his appeal saying that even though he may have been mistreated, and illegally held by police, his confession was valid in court.

Baranes' brother, Mordechai, and his friend Yehoshua Levi claim that Baranes is innocent, and call for public pressure to release Baranes and force police to find the man responsible for the murder of another six women, who were killed in circumstances similar to the murder of Rahel Heller.

## Welfare bureaus change to social service units

By MORDECHAI ERANN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Although the Social Welfare Ministry has no minister at the moment, it is already turning into a Ministry for Social Betterment, according to its director-general, Aharon Langerman.

For the first time in the country's history, Langerman said yesterday, Israel is going into a programme of a comprehensive social planning policy, to be executed by the Ministry of Social Betterment. This is not merely a change of name, but a functional change, to include a social planning authority.

Langerman spoke to more than 1,000 social workers employed in welfare bureaus, gathered at Haifa University for a two-day convention. The participants are one-fifth of the country's social workers.

The welfare bureaus, Langerman continued, will thus change into social service bureaus of much wider scope, taking on responsibility for initiative and guidance in all social spheres in their locale. A basic condition, however, is involving the local population in the decision-making process, he added.

The change has already begun in separating the financial-aid function of social work from all other case work, guidance and community services. One of the things to be added, according to other ministry officials, is data gathering and planning for

the development of an entire population in each locale. This will include keeping abreast of births, marriages, education and employment, with attention given to potential problems. The service will attempt to play a greater role in determining the use of housing, instead of leaving this to the Construction and Housing Ministry, as in the past.

For example, in Kfar Sava, with the cooperation of the Housing Ministry, the Welfare Ministry has solved the problem of many elderly persons who either lived in relatively large apartments with no one to care for them, or would have had to be sent to old-age homes. The solution offered by the Welfare Ministry was to reconstruct apartments into smaller units and provide a social worker and a nurse to live in the same building to offer assistance when needed.

The change, of course, means additional manpower for which social workers have been begging in any event — and a greater outlay of funds. But this will come in part from a reduction in expenses for welfare payments, as has been the trend in recent years, with the number of recipients down by more than a third. (Many of those payments were to elderly or handicapped persons and are now handled by the National Insurance Institute.)

## Kharkov dropout rate: 100 per cent

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

All 60 of the Jews who emigrated from the Ukrainian city of Kharkov last month decided to forego Israel and seek another destination.

This 100 per cent dropout rate at the Vienna transit station helped raise the total rate among Soviet Jews to 55 per cent in June, compared to 49 per cent in May.

The statistics were presented to the Zionist Executive yesterday in a report by the World Zionist Organization's aliya and absorption department.

Other Soviet cities with a high percentage of dropouts were Lvov (96 per cent), Odessa (94), Kiev (86) and Moscow (83). Generally, the rate is highest among emigrants from areas where Jews have little Jewish and Zionist identity.

Last month's aliya figures tell: 1,428 persons arrived last month, compared to 1,871 in June, 1976. Most of the loss was due to fewer arrivals from the USSR, North America and Western Europe; aliya from South Africa

and South America increased somewhat. Total immigration in the last six months was 9,172, compared to 9,179 in the same period last year. Fewer Israelis living abroad applied to the committee for returning citizens: 680 persons compared to 873 in May of this year.

The report notes that the end of the academic year has brought a slight increase in the proportion of college-trained students. Thirty-nine per cent of the applicants who plan to come home are younger than 30, and 42 per cent are aged 30 to 40. Nearly a third are single.

Uzi Narikiss, director-general of the aliya and absorption department, said at the meeting that not enough immigrant flats were apportioned last month. The housing problem has increased pressure in absorption centres, he said. Of 200 olim families residing in the Mevaseret Zion absorption centre outside Jerusalem, for example, a full 10 per cent have been waiting for two years for permanent housing.

## Geula Cohen: State should take charge of aliya

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State and not the Jewish Agency should, in most cases, be in charge of encouraging aliya from abroad and the absorption of immigrants, says Likud MK Geula Cohen, chairman of the new Knesset Aliya and Absorption Committee.

"I'm studying the matter; my position on the topic is not yet fully formed. But the responsibility for aliya and absorption will be one of the major topics of my committee," she said during an interview with The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Cohen proposes that aliya officers be assigned to embassies around the world. In addition, embassies specially trained in a shikim school should be sent out to arouse interest in aliya. In countries where representatives of the State are not legally able to operate, she adds,

Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization representatives would have to do the job.

Ideally, asserts the committee chairman, non-governmental agencies should raise funds, run information campaigns and muster support for Israel. "The WZO," she says, "has long been very frustrated by its responsibility for aliya. It should be given challenges it can handle."

American Jewish and Zionist organizations should also have an auxiliary role in aliya. "They should not have direct contact with potential olim. They can't tell them to go when they don't go themselves to Israel," she says. Her ideas thus run counter to those of Zionist Executive chairman Yosef Almog, who is promoting greater involvement by Diaspora Jews in aliya promotion. The State must absorb newcomers, she maintains. "It would

provide a psychological boost to olim; they will feel like full-fledged citizens."

"Too often, the officials and bureaucrats involved in aliya and absorption have been untalented and untrained people. The job should be given more status," she said.

Cohen hopes the new committee (its other members are Arye Eliaz of Sheli; Asaf Yaguri of DMC; Uzi Baram and Eliahu Speiser of Labour; Pinhas Scheinman of NRP; and Yosef Rom, Moshe Shamir, Menahem Savidov and Mordechai Tzipori of the Likud) will raise Knesset consciousness about the Jewish world and increase the number of motions to the agenda on the subject.

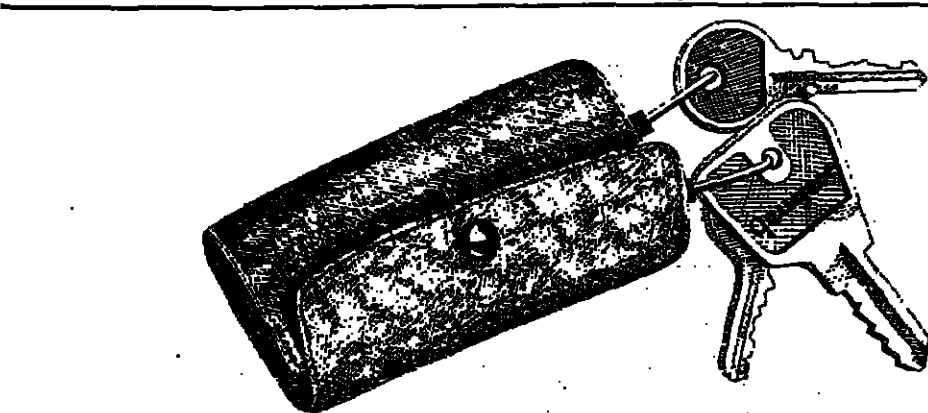
Its formation was "long overdue," she says, and the delay reflects a lack of Zionist activism by previous governments, "whose only real

Zionist act was making the Law of Return, which passively welcomes Jews to come here but didn't go farther."

The committee will be "the address" for discussion and proposals on Soviet Jewry, Russian "dropouts," intermarriage and anti-Semitism in the Diaspora, aliya embassies, as well as absorption problems.

The committee will keep an eye on the work of the coordinating body of the government and the Jewish Agency, which she hopes will meet once a month and not rarely, as it did in the past.

Cohen strongly supports the naming of a Minister for Diaspora Affairs, with the title of deputy prime minister, and was disappointed that political and coalition problems have made such an appointment unlikely at this time.



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## UK picketers clash with police in labour dispute

LONDON (AP). — About 11,000 demonstrators and 4,000 police battled here yesterday as Britain's longest labour dispute escalated in violence and numbers.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said 18 policemen and 11 picketers were injured and 70 persons were arrested as militant left-wingers staged the biggest ever show of strength in the 10-month dispute. (The picketers were demanding that Grumwick Processing Laboratories Ltd., a north London film processing plant, recognize unionized labour. It has turned into a full-scale ideological confrontation between heavyweights from the far left and far right in Britain, where

both sides of the political spectrum have been shaping up for a showdown for the last five years. Miners, engineers, white collar workers and other unionists from around the country yesterday joined 30 left-wing Members of Parliament, union leaders, young revolutionaries, militant students and 80 sacked Grumwick employees on the picket lines. The numbers of police and pickets facing each other was the greatest since the dispute began last August. As the demonstrations at the Grumwick plant turned into a political show of strength, clashes between the police and pickets lines became increasingly violent.

## Spain halts currency exchange amid rumours of peseta devaluation

MADRID (UPI). — Spanish banks stopped changing foreign currency yesterday and a quick devaluation of the Spanish peseta was predicted. "Imminent devaluation of the peseta," headlined the Madrid newspaper "Informaciones." "The devaluation is already decided," headlined "Diario 16."

Tourists trying to change their dollars or other foreign currency were turned away from cashiers' windows. The order to halt currency exchange came from the Bank of Spain and affected the official money market as well as regular banks. Bankers said they did not know when the measure would be lifted.

The order came as Premier Adolfo Suarez and his new cabinet met for the first time to programme to salvage Spain's crisis-ridden

economy was expected to be approved by the new government. Despite the devaluation reports some financial sources said that the halt of currency exchange was simply aimed at checking speculation until the economic programme was approved. The last devaluation was in February 1976.

"Diario 16" said the devaluation would measure between 20 to 30 per cent and put the peseta at around 85 to the dollar. It currently sells for 75. Other sources said the cut in the peseta's value could either be 20 per cent at one swoop or in two instalments of 15 per cent each.

Among its serious economic problems, Spain faces 30 per cent annual inflation, a possible 1977 balance of payments deficit of \$5b, and unemployment of eight per cent.

## Cairo fanatics threaten more bombs

CAIRO (Reuters). — Police, on the lookout for bombs after a threat by an extremist Moslem sect to launch a campaign of terror in Egypt, removed a parcel from a multi-storey building in central Cairo yesterday and handed it to bomb disposal experts for examination. There have been three bomb blasts in Cairo in the last few days, blamed

by police on members of the extremist Takfir Wal Hijra, or Society for Repentance and Retreat from Sin.

More than 300 members of the group have been arrested since the kidnapping and murder last week of a former cabinet minister, Ahmed Hussein Zahabi.

## Slimming in Uganda — once fat journalist to vacation with Idi

NAIROBI (Reuters). — Canadian journalist Gerald Utting, arrested when he flew to Uganda on June 22, will be released from military custody to go on holiday with President Idi Amin, Uganda Radio said yesterday.

The radio, monitored here, said Utting, 46, who works for the "Toronto Star," would be able to explain "freely" about Uganda when he returned to Canada. It quoted a government spokesman as saying that when Utting arrived in Uganda without an entry visa, he was very fat "but he is now small because of the very hard and tough time subjected to him."

A spokesman for the Canadian High Commission in Nairobi said Ugandan authorities had provided information of Utting's whereabouts and that arrangements were being made for him to leave the country. The radio report gave no details of the journalist's holiday plans with

Amin or when he would be allowed to leave.

But on Sunday, when it provided the first official word of Utting, it said the two men were having discussions at Cape Town View, the Ugandan leader's residence on Lake Victoria south of Kampala.

"Before he goes back to Canada, he will be interviewed on Ugandan television to talk about the treatment he got in the country," the report added.

UNIVERSE. — The 80 beauty queens at the Miss Universe Pageant in the Dominican Republic have decided Jimmy Carter is the greatest and most important figure in the world today. Pope Paul VI ran second with six votes from Latin American nations. Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir was the choice of three contestants. Queen Elizabeth won two votes.

## Pro-West party keeps control in Japan

TOKYO (AP). — Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party retained its majority in the upper house of parliament yesterday by enlisting three successful candidates who ran as independents in Sunday's election.

On its own, the pro-Western LDP secured 63 seats, with four of the 128 seats at stake still undecided. The ruling party, now with 66 seats, needed 65 to hold onto its upper house majority.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and other party leaders reacted to the victory without surprise, despite gloomy pre-election forecasts by nearly all major polls.

"We keenly felt the people wanted political stability led by our party," Fukuda told reporters last night after it became evident his party would remain in control of the upper house.

"We will face difficulties from now," he said. "With this and the people's expectations in mind, we assume the responsibilities of leadership."

The 72-year-old prime minister campaigned vigorously for his party's candidates, travelling widely by commuter train, limousine or plane to tell rallies that only the conservative LDP had the experience to lead the nation.

The LDP, in power for 21 years, was hurt in last January's lower house election by the \$12.6m. Lockheed bribery scandal. It was able to scrape together a majority in the house only by bringing in 11 independents. But Lockheed wasn't an issue in Sunday's election.

The upper house election result was seen as a setback for the leftist parties with both the Socialists and the Communists losing strength. However, Communist Party chairman Kenji Miyasaka succeeded in winning his first contest for a parliamentary seat.

## Begin and Carter 'will clear air,' says Senator Dole

WASHINGTON. — Sen. Robert Dole, Republican-Kansas, said yesterday that Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin would have a "good meeting" next week with President Jimmy Carter which would clear away Israeli concerns about U.S. Middle East policy.

"I have no doubt it will be a good meeting which will clear the air and acquaint the players," the 1976 Republican vice-presidential candidate told a news conference.

He said he doubted the two leaders would reach any specific agreements, although he held open the possibility Israel might agree to attend a Geneva conference.

Dole said that during his meeting last week with leaders of the new government in Israel, he detected no feeling that U.S.-Israel relations have suffered because of Carter's policies on the Middle East.

"They (Israel leaders) want to cooperate. But they don't want this administration or any other trying to impose a settlement," he said.

"There was sort of a sigh of relief in Israel" after Carter met last week with U.S. Jewish leaders and reiterated his administration's strong support for Israel security, Dole said. (UPI, AP).

The Socialists lost all eight single-seat constituencies it had captured from the LDP in the last upper house election six years ago. As in January, Sunday's voters moved toward the moderate centre represented by the Buddhist Komeito, Democratic Socialists and New Liberal Club, a reform minded LDP splinter party.

Half of the upper house's 252 seats were up for election, with representatives elected to six-year terms.

**Women's movement being disbanded**

TOKYO (Reuters). — The leader of Japan's women's liberation movement yesterday admitted defeat and said she was going back to her husband to work as a housewife.

Misako Enoki, 32, founded the Japan Women's Party four months ago, but none of the party's 10 candidates won a seat in Sunday's elections.

"I will officially declare the disbandment of the party tomorrow," she said.

Enoki also announced she would disband her feminist shock troops, the so-called "pink helmets," who have been storming the offices of errant husbands in recent months to force them to pay alimony to abandoned wives.

**Five Zambians killed in border incidents**

LUSAKA (Reuters). — Five Zambians have been killed in the past six days in mounting incidents on the borders with white-ruled Southern Africa and Rhodesia, according to a Zambian Army report published yesterday.

Four Zambians died on the border with South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa) when they stepped on landmines, according to the report, published in the government-owned "Zambia Daily Mail." The fifth, a woman, died after being wounded in a 10-hour exchange of fire with Rhodesian forces across the Zambezi.

**Seoul death toll now said 206**

SEOUL. — Some 206 people were killed and 482 others injured in floods and landslides after the worst rains for five years lashed Seoul and surrounding areas, the South Korean government disaster control headquarters said yesterday.

Earlier reports estimated the death toll at 335. Disaster headquarters officials said that 85 persons are still missing and that more bodies could be found as rescue crews sift through the debris of wrecked homes.

**Alaska oil blast will cost U.S. millions**

ANCHORAGE (Reuters). — The explosion which destroyed a pumping station on the trans-Alaska pipeline could cost the U.S. tens of millions of dollars in higher oil import bills.

Officials of the pipeline service company said on Sunday that even if the destroyed pump station number eight is by-passed, the volume of oil gushing through the pipeline will be sharply reduced. The U.S. will have to buy oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to make up millions of dollars worth of oil it had expected to get from Alaska's north slope this winter, they said.

(Cause unknown — page 7)

**Carter's Middle East 'technique' scored**

WASHINGTON (JTA). — Rep. John Rhodes, the House minority leader, criticized the Carter administration on Sunday for the "technique" of its approach to solving the Middle East conflict. He said that while Carter was continuing the Ford-Kissinger policy of "even-handedness" in dealing with the parties, "the main difference between the two... is that under the Ford-Kissinger plan we were an honest broker. We weren't telling anybody what we thought the settlement should be."

The Arizona Republican made his remarks on the ABC "Issues and Answers" television programme.

**FLIGHTS** — King Hussein yesterday inaugurated a Jordanian jumbo jet service to New York. Two roundtrip flights per week are scheduled between Amman and New York, via Damascus.

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## Kidnapped Fiat executive released

PARIS (Reuters). — The chief of the Italian Fiat car firm in France, kidnapped almost three months ago and held for a \$30m. ransom, was freed early yesterday.

Police here said Luciano Revelli-Beaumont was found at nearby Versailles at 7.30a.m. local time. He was blindfolded but in good health.

Revelli-Beaumont was kidnapped outside his home on April 13, in the fashionable 16th District of Paris. The kidnappers, a self-styled revolutionary group, claimed that Fiat had prospered through the exploitation of its workers.

Possibly the most bizarre development in the case was the arrest of former Dominican Government minister Hector Aristy on June 14. Aristy, a family friend, had been the Revelli-Beaumont family's main go-between with the kidnappers. He was charged with kidnapping and "illegal detention."

Police said that an anonymous telephone caller announced to Paris police headquarters at 7 a.m. yesterday that they could find Revelli-Beaumont on the Alexander First Square in Versailles, some 24 km. from Paris.

Revelli-Beaumont told police when they pulled up in squad cars that he had been released from Versailles and travelled three or four hours to the rendezvous site in a taxi.

Police declined to say exactly where Revelli-Beaumont had been freed, indicating the spot had some bearing on their pursuit of the kidnappers. They said the car magnetized to him was seized by four armed men on April 13 in front of his apartment, and was blindfolded and



Luciano Revelli-Beaumont as he appeared in a picture taken by his captors. The photo was mailed to the newspaper "Le Monde" yesterday a few hours before the Fiat motor company executive was released. (AP Radiophoto)

driven in a car for three or four hours to his "prison."

Asked if a ransom had been paid, police would only say cryptically, "If it was paid, it was not paid in France."

However, there were unconfirmed reports that at least part of the ransom had been sent to a Swiss bank

but the kidnappers were unable to collect it for fear of surveillance.

The kidnappers were understood last month to have dropped their massive \$30m. ransom demand. The Fiat company said it would not pay any of the ransom because such action would endanger the lives of other senior company officials.

## Anti-boycott legislation proposed in UK

By HYAM CORNEY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — A bill to protect British individuals, companies and businessmen against the pressures of the Arab boycott is being introduced into the House of Lords today.

Sponsored by Lord Byers, leader of the Liberal Party in the Lords, it follows the lines of recent anti-boycott legislation in America and France.

Lord Byers said that its purpose was to provide protection against "secondary" and "tertiary"

boycotts and to prohibit negative certificates of origin being issued. The bill would make it an offence for anyone to refuse to do business because of a demand from the Arab Boycott Office or to provide information concerning a person's religion or race.

It provides for fines of £5,000 for first offenders, £25,000 for second or subsequent offenders and £100,000 for companies or business organizations "found to be contravening its regulations."

This is the first attempt in Britain

to enact legislation to deal with foreign boycotts and marks a major milestone in the battle to persuade the government here to take tougher stand.

The government's present position is that while it expresses abhorrence of all boycotts and officially disavows them, it leaves it "to the commercial judgment" of individuals or companies to decide whether to adhere to boycott requests. The position is regarded by all those who are fighting the boycott as totally unsatisfactory.

## Sabotage, silent killing: UK courses

LONDON (AP). — Advanced sabotage and silent killings are just two of a number of courses being offered by a British company, the "Sunday Times" reported this week.

Using British ex-servicemen, including former members of the elite Special Air Service (SAS) — J. Donne Holdings, based in London, offers a variety of lethal and non-lethal services brightly packaged in a glossy six-page brochure, the newspaper said.

The company went to court on Friday to prevent publication of the article but an injunction was refused, according to the "Times."

Courses are offered in unarmed combat, including pistol, knife, basic and in-depth sabotage in-

cluding the manufacture of homemade devices, interrogation, lock picking and "technical intrusion," the newspaper continued.

Among its clients, the "Times" said, is Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi, who used the British firm to train his bodyguards, and the Cuban and Soviet embassies in London, who are using the company's "passive defence" systems, which could include closed-circuit television, infrared devices and cypher equipment for coded messages. Other countries which have contracts with Holdings include Kuwait, Oman, Kenya, Nigeria, Botswana and India, the newspaper said.

"We do not in any way train offensive organizations," Major

Frederick Mace, the company managing director, was quoted as saying. "We are teaching combat intelligence and security methods and any good counter-intelligence officer has to have skills like these in order to carry out his task."

Parachute Regiment soldier who retired from the army five years after serving 28 years.

While the export of British military hardware is tightly controlled by Britain's Defence Ministry, the export of military techniques is not illegal. J. Donne Holdings Ltd. are listed in the London telephone directory as "Security Consultants."

## Viet refugee flood alarms Asian states

HONG KONG (Reuters). — The war in Indochina ended more than two years ago, but the flow of refugees from Vietnam continues at a rate which is alarming neighbouring Asian countries.

Many thousands of Vietnamese have fled their home country since the present exodus began in February, mostly in small craft or in cargo ships that picked them up off the coast of Vietnam.

Thailand remains the main target for refugees from Vietnam, because it is the closest non-Communist country. They have been arriving there by boat at a rate of more than 300 per month since March, and Thai officials are now very reluctant to let any more land.

With no end to the exodus in sight, other countries are also taking a much harder line, according to a survey done by Reuters correspondents around Asia.

Japan, the Philippines and the British Colony of Hong Kong now give the refugees temporary entry visas only if the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Kuala Lumpur has agreed to arrange for their speedy resettlement in other countries.

Refugees in seaway vessels reaching Malaysia, which already has about 1,600 Vietnamese living in temporary camps, are given fuel and food and encouraged to go on to Australia or U.S. territories in the Pacific.

The refugees that make it to the

coast of some neighbouring country are the lucky ones. Many refugees boats are unseaworthy and overloaded, and no one knows how many sink without trace.

The unwillingness of governments in the region to accept the refugees has also made ship captains who spot refugee boats in distress wary of helping them.

A Burmese ship that rescued 100 refugees off the coast of Vietnam in July last year set outside Hong Kong harbour for more than three weeks before the government here agreed to give the refugees entry visas.

Last month an Israeli ship picked up 66 Vietnamese refugees but Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan refused to accept them. Finally, Israel decided

to take them. Passing ships are obliged by the law of the sea to rescue those in distress, but refugees have told stories of ships ignoring them, refusing to rescue them or of giving them fuel and supplies and continuing on their way.

The refugees, some of them rich but many poor fishermen from the coastal areas of southern Vietnam, give a variety of reasons for fleeing their homeland.

Disillusionment with Communist heavy taxes and unwillingness to be sent out to work in Southern Vietnam's new economic zones are among the most common, according to refugees interviewed in Japan and Hong Kong.

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During the above hours, plans of the property may be inspected at the office of the Company Engineer, Mr. A. Shabbat (Tel. 721229, 724573), and a tour of the plot and buildings may be made.

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For the Board of Directors  
Henry Daniel  
Managing Director



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Tel Aviv, giving curriculum vitae.



## New Israel-produced film shows Arab citizens enjoy equal rights

By CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER

FOR FILM DIRECTOR Akiva Barkin, and for several others in his production team, *Morning Star*, on which shooting was recently completed, is the realization of an old dream: the making of their own, independent, full length feature film.

An Israeli who studied directing at the Rome Experimental Centre of Film and worked as an assistant to Fellini during his practical studies, Barkin has made some 35 short documentary films for T.V. and the Government Film Centre in the interim years. Between 1972 and 1975, he was responsible for setting up and managing the Tel Aviv Municipality's Cinematheque, and he now works at the French Embassy as manager of the French Cinematheque.

"The profession of film director in Israel is more of a curse than a blessing," he says. "Local producers have little working capital of their own and, even if they express interest in a project, the problem of capitalizing it still remains." Financial backing is the major problem, when the average cost of a full length production today runs to some \$1.2 million.

Together with David Eitinger, who works as maintenance manager at the French Embassy, Barkin decided to go ahead on an independent production, for which he and Eitinger jointly raised the backing — from family, from friends, from their own pockets and from government-subsidized loans.

The script was inspired during work on a T.V. documentary on Israeli football, when Barkin met Rifat Turk, a first division player who is a Jaffa Arab and also a fisherman. He decided to write a screenplay based on a family of Jaffa fishermen, the father played by Ashraf Sorfai, the mother by French actress Genia Fontaine and the son by Noam Kenyan.



Noam Kenyan, as he appears in "Morning Star."

Noam is a 14-year-old singer who, since winning first place in the Children's Song Festival in 1972 has built up a career here and abroad. Singing in no less than seven languages, Noam has appeared at the Olympia in Paris, and sold nearly 8.5 million records in France. Both for Sorfai and for Kenyan, as well as his songwriter father, *Morning Star* is a first chance to participate in a leading role.

Into his Fellini-inspired, neo-realistic picture, Barkin has interwoven three parallel montage stories: the first of the family itself; the second of a pimp (played by Ashraf Sorfai) and his prostitute whom he hopes to turn into a singing star; and the third of the Israeli Arab football

player, played by Rifat Turk himself, and the background of his Mafia involvement. The linking element between the three parallel stories is the young boy.

*Morning Star* has been made in two versions — one in French, one in Hebrew — and is due for release here in September, and to represent the Israeli film section in Italy at the International Film Festival in October.

"The film provides a first chance for many people," says Barkin. "It's a family interest film, but there is also a definite underlying intention, in the portrayal of Israeli Arabs as equal citizens, to show the peaceful coexistence of day-to-day reality in this country."

## Writers and Readers/Sraya Shapiro Gods of the Canaanites

ABOUT THE TIME that King David and King Solomon established themselves in the coastal strip, the Phoenicians began packing up and dispersed to the Mediterranean islands. A nation of merchants turned into a host of warriors, who settled in Cyprus, Crete, Greece and North Africa. Why did this happen? "I don't know," admits Dr. Ora Negbi, of Tel Aviv University's School of Archaeology. But the study she had made of 1,000 Canaanite metal idols convinced her that this is what happened — as indeed had been suggested by earlier studies. The "metal gods" are described with scientific precision — one might say like Robert Graves, with "devilish female exactness" — in a beautifully produced book recently published by Tel Aviv University.

These "gods," Dr. Negbi says, abound in "Greater Canaan." They are not large figures; none exceeds one metre in height, and most are no more than 50 centimetres high. They are made of bronze and covered with thin gold leaf. "Perhaps a Levantine substitute for the solid gold statues of Egypt."

The Egyptian influence is very much in evidence in the statuettes discovered at Byblos, north of Beirut, which was probably an Egyptian trading centre. Further north, the influence is Hittite. "But all were made locally, this is beyond doubt." Some figurines suggest that the sculptors were more accustomed to work in wood than in bronze. "The deities in Canaanite temples were probably made of wood, very rarely of stone. What the bronze figurines were meant to be is bound to be a conjecture. Possibly, they were offered by rich men to the local deity in token of devotion, following a votive pledge."

Dr. Negbi can distinguish two periods in the production of these little deities. The oldest models show distinctive influence of Canaanite mythology, the Egyptians to the south and the Hittites to the north. But later, the general appearance of the figurines is more



Canaanite goddess

standardized. What is common to all is that they were not household gods.

Some are of warriors, with a raised hand — even the weapon is preserved in some cases. These must be the image of Baal, the warrior son of El — who is shown seated. In some temples, only female figurines were found. Does this mean that there were separate temples for Baal and Astarte? — "We do not know."

What is known is that suddenly, for no apparent reason, the bronze Canaanite figures disappear in Phoenicia, but abound in other parts of the Mediterranean. The Canaanites, who were conquered a few centuries before by the Philistines, now left their homes and themselves became a conquering nomad tribe. "It is extremely puzzling — but your explanation is as good as mine."

A student of the late Prof. Yohanan Aharoni, Dr. Negbi spent years searching for her bronze figurines wherever she could find them. Some she excavated herself, for instance near Nahariya. She scanned the literature in several languages. And she spent many months in the basement of the Louvre (where there are 500 such statuettes), the British Museum and the Metropolitan, measuring, photographing and describing.

## New York blacks protest Hassidim anti-crime patrol

NEW YORK (JTA). — Tension is rising between blacks and Hassidim in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, an area long troubled by racial conflicts and crime.

As reported briefly in Sunday's *Post*, about 500 blacks demonstrated outside the local police precinct on Saturday demanding an end to the Crown Heights community patrol, a civilian anti-crime unit run by the Hassidim, which they alleged was deliberately harassing and physically abusing blacks.

Afterwards the demonstrators marched to the nearby headquarters of the world Habad movement and the home of its spiritual leader, Rabbi Menachem Schneerson.

About 300 policemen were on hand but there were no disorders. The demonstrators represented the coalition of People of African descent.

The latest clash apparently stems from the June 14 slaying of 17-year-old Abraham Goldman, son of a Hassidic rabbi, during a dispute on a Crown Heights street corner. Three Hispanic youths are in custody, charged with stabbing Goldman.

## Coalition capers

### Secret minutes of Likud-DMC talks as leaked to Post staffer Shalom Cohen

By SHALOM COHEN

LIKUD: We keep Judea and Samaria, and electoral reform right away, starting with Judea and Samaria, and then we'll see.

DMC: Territorial compromise in all three sectors — just a declaration and electoral reform in two years' time.

LIK: We've already declared everything negotiable. Electoral reform only by unanimous Coalition agreement, plus conversions only by *halacha* for the first thousand.

DMC: A freeze on new cities in the West Bank, for electoral reform three years' time.

LIK: Final offer: 3 1/2 years electoral reform bill conditionally limited to Hatikva and Mahane Yehuda constituencies. No conversions for two years, and you take the Transport Ministry with an official coalition declaration that you found it in a mess.

DMC: Deputy Prime Minister to see all foreign cables, and regular coordination between Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister.

LIK: Consultation. DMC: Coordination, for setting up an enquiry commission into Ahtalema.

LIK: Filling stations to remain open on Saturdays — for ambulances and fire engines plus two important ambassadors, for a declaration there are no Palestinians.

DMC: Electoral reform in 2 1/2 years, and we throw in legislation guaranteeing Betar Yerushalayim stays in National league for next three years, plus Commission into Ahtalema. You stop attacking the kibbutzim.

LIK: If you join the opposition in the Histadrut.

DMC: No Rabbinate archaeology.

Archaeology for the archaeologists. This is unnegotiable.

LIK: For an unnegotiable position, a written undertaking you stay in the Government till the end. No splits.

DMC: An undertaking for one year.

DMC: 1 1/2.

LIK: A package. Our final offer. Undertaking for two years; electoral reform three-and-a-half; electoral reform in Judea and Samaria two years; a statement that compromise and helping the old is a good thing; free access to all cables from Africa and parts of western hemisphere; two First Deputy Premierships; three ambassadorships, and collective coalition responsibility for telephone and bus services, and El Al, to go with your Portfolios.

DMC: And equal time on TV.

LIK: Prayers at Cabinet meetings can be voluntary.

DMC: The Weizmann Institute not to be renamed after Jabotinsky.

LIK: If May 17 is made an annual national holiday.

DMC: A maximum of ten torchlight parades a year.

LIK: We bid — unconditional peace with the U.S., electoral reform in four years plus-minus direct talks with Milton Friedman, and a joint declaration the Allon plan is dead with no eulogies.

DMC: Three-and-a-half, and a Ministry of Archaeology.

LIK: Absolute final offer. Three plus, two of the other, and another four conditionally, plus two and two, add three, one retroactively. Which comes to — Ehrlich you're good at figures... 17.5

DMC: Make it a round 20.

LIK: 18 — it costs us more.

Adjoined until the next round, on the quality of life.

## Right to abortion contingent on awareness of consequences

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EVERY WOMAN may have the right to "abortion on demand"; but it is criminal for any woman to utilize this right without knowing the complete medical facts about how she is endangering her future health.

This is the purport of an article by Dr. Michael Harry, of Copenhagen, published in the "World Medical Journal," the official publication of the World Medical Association. (The executive editor of the journal lives in England, its business manager in Germany, and its publisher in France.)

Dr. Harry is against abortions — except in certain very limited specific cases — on religious, spiritual, social and political grounds, quoting others who say that the "political and social decline of Greece began when it started practicing abortion." However, one of his main reasons is that as a rule there is no reason to perform an abortion since the medical means are available, and generally at a reasonable price, to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant in the first place. "Yet, despite the availability of the contraceptive pill and other measures, there is statistical evidence that more and more women are resorting to abortion as a means of controlling the size of the family."

What are the medical reasons against legal abortion? Firstly, Dr. Harry says, it can lead to physical complications "despite modern, sterile techniques." In 1970, some 20 per cent of 100,000 women who underwent such abortions suffered physical complications, such as "cervical incompetence." This causes a 30 to 40 per cent increase in spontaneous abortions in the next pregnancy — when the woman generally wanted the child.

A survey in Norway showed that three to four per cent of all women became "childless as a result of a legal abortion."

In England, according to the British Medical Journal (1973), the mortality of newly born babies increased by 50 per cent while

premature births increased by 40 per cent following an abortion on demand.

"The medical complications are worse among younger women — the mothers of the future," Dr. Harry writes. He adds that "therefore, any man contemplating marriage should ask his future wife if she has had an abortion. If so, he should realize that his wife might be barren, or that a child could be born prematurely with subsequent brain damage, possibly leading to spasticity. Such discoveries have sometimes resulted in divorce, due to the husband's disappointment following his wife's previous abortion."

Referring to the situation in Denmark, he noted that the doctors used "psychological distress" as a reason for performing an abortion. Yet, strangely enough, very few of these women received any psychological treatment afterwards — showing that the diagnosis of "psychological distress" was a "false diagnosis."

However, he admits that there are real cases of "psychiatric disease," but then quotes a Dr. A. Ekblad (in the Scandinavian medical journal "Psychology and Neurology") that "the worse the psychiatric state before the abortion, the worse the psychiatric problems after the legal abortion." Another Scandinavian doctor reports that "there is less psychological trauma associated with normal birth than there is with a legal abortion."

But will a mother love a child she does not want with all her soul? Surprisingly enough, out of 151 such mothers investigated by a Dr. Hoffmeyer ("Abortion and the Law," published by Western Reserve University Press, U.S.A.) only 13 really did not love the child — once it was born. "The unwanted children," he wrote, "were wanted in the majority of the cases."

Dr. Harry reiterates again that a woman has a perfect right to her own body. "But once she is pregnant, one part of her body, the foetus, belongs just as much to her husband as it does to her." Thus no abortion should be permitted without obtaining the consent of the husband.

## Former British diplomat's ex-wife dresses Liz Taylor, other celebrities

By KATHARINE WHITEHORN

LONDON (Ofna). — She looks like a gypsy, does Thea Porter, or a gauzy bronze moth, dark with golden dust — and about as hard to trap into a firm appointment. When we met she was a plump velvet jacket, a wavy crepe de chine blouse, maroon nails and green satin wedges; her hair is done either by Carita or the bathroom tap, and I really couldn't say which it was that time.

As an international fashion designer she's an oddity: where most have gone into massive wholesale operations faded into obscurity she stays clear of ready-to-wear, competes successfully in the Dior price range and has a small but devoted following of very rich women. Indeed, Liz Taylor has a Thea Porter dress tucked behind the diamonds; she dressed Barbara Streisand in *A Star is Born*; Princess Soraya loves her things; the Queen of Iran sent her a medal ("the Persians have suddenly taken me up") and she dresses international socialites. Almost alone among the

British designers who came up during the sixties, she has, in her own weird way, stayed on top.

Eastern influence is very strong with her. Not just because she was brought up in the Middle East where her father, a missionary turned scholar, taught her the Greek alphabet before she knew the Lord's Prayer and deflated her utterly when she failed all her exams at 15 with the words "you're not pretty. I thought you'd be intelligent."

Nor that it was mainly in Beirut that she led her diplomat husband such a dance it finally seemed kinder to divorce him. But she says that everything in design since the 1920s has come from Japan and China. Her own collections are full of the exotic, of the feel of Amby, of the flow of musky silks and the richness of embroidery. Her shop in Paris is done all in gold and black with pearly Arab tortoise; even the ordinary-looking Greek Street Boutique in London yields entry to a sort of Aladdin's cave downstairs; only the regulars, it seems penetrate that far,

as in an Arab market.

She doesn't make all that much money, in spite of the shop in Paris, the four places that show her clothes in Switzerland, her growing franchise in New York, the international clientele (two Canadians, though — and only one Australian).

"It all goes on fabrics," she says — and on huge generous dinners for her friends. She spends half her life in a state of jet lag, flopping in and out of baths of Epsom salts, de-swalling her aeroplane feet with "this marvellous Chinese cream." Loved, adored, and co-opted by a refugee from French television known simply as Henry, she's often hardly up to the big parties where she sees her clothes walking around with women inside them. "It's like an airport — too many people just slightly more tarted up."

But she does love seeing at a New York party a dress she designed perhaps in 1968. "The Americans are so professionally good at looking good — they can be 45, 55 — you don't know; French women say; it's the

food." (She likes French food too, but ate *crudités* and grilled sea food.) She has few French friends as clients: "If they were my friends, they'd never pay me — an American will pay a bill for \$5,000, continental clients and take you out to dinner as well."

She's not so enthused about French couture either: "I hate these clothes made by very camp Frenchmen that can't seem to hit any place on a woman's body — ultimate chic, ultimate horror. All these French and Italians," she says cuttingly, "going round imitating the English stickies." It's a phase she's put behind her, and is glad her favourite Americans have too. "In the sixties they were all trying to look like rich hippies, they could never wear their Cartier jewels — they can now."

They can, they do; even, it seems, when doing really wonderful work with deprived Puerto Ricans. As the lunch wore on it dawned on me that Thea Porter actually *likes* all these rich women she dresses.

She feels motherly towards Liz Taylor (quite a feat, as she's half her size); perhaps understandably, she admires the wife of David Bruce, once Ambassador for the U.S. in London — she who wears her Legion d'Honneur on her underwear to impress the French when she strips at fittings. Thea made my day by revealing that the wife of one pious British socialist sometimes sneaks in for a £300 dress, but she didn't smack her lips the way I did.

She herself doesn't go slumming in ermine and pearls, but she accepts those who do and warms to almost all of them. So nobody but me is going to be angry that this immensely talented, warm-hearted and hard-working lady has about as much leisure and luxury as an 18th century ladies' maid. The herself is much too nice even to know what I'm talking about.



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## "DELEK" THE ISRAEL FUEL CORPORATION LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1976

(in IL'000)

	31.12.1976		31.12.1975			31.12.1976		31.12.1975	
	Company IL.	Group IL.	Company IL.	Group IL.		Company IL.	Group IL.	Company IL.	Group IL.
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Receivables and cash	185,328	179,789	123,486	126,844	Short term loans	747,899	748,104	700,272	700,468
Investments	1,115,438	1,115,246	825,703	827,703	Suppliers, sundry creditors and other payables (including dividend payable)	466,922	469,817	215,527	217,794
<b>INVESTMENTS, DEPOSITS AND LONG TERM LOANS</b>					<b>LONG TERM LIABILITIES</b>				
	37,447	36,909	31,827	31,804		20,688	20,722	8,539	9,068
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					<b>DEBENTURES CONVERTIBLE INTO SHARES</b>				
	61,062	64,254	27,572	29,877		14,000	14,000	6,873	6,873
	<b>1,378,275</b>	<b>1,387,198</b>	<b>1,008,588</b>	<b>1,016,033</b>	<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>				
						129,416	134,555	77,372	81,825
						<b>1,378,275</b>	<b>1,387,198</b>	<b>1,008,588</b>	<b>1,016,033</b>

## SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1976

(in IL'000)

	31.12.1976		31.12.1975	
	Company IL.	Group IL.	Company IL.	Group IL.
Sales	2,582,745	2,598,501	1,976,585	1,992,232
Less excise and other duties	705,764	705,764	643,522	643,522
Sales net of excise and other duties	1,876,981	1,892,737	1,333,063	1,348,710
Costs and expenses	1,833,837	1,848,638	1,302,881	1,316,364
Operating profit	43,144	44,099	30,182	32,396
Other income	18,956	19,620	14,947	15,606
Profit before taxes	62,100	63,699	45,129	48,002
Provision for taxes	33,200	34,112	26,000	27,293
Net profit after taxes on income	28,900	29,587	19,129	20,709

NOTE: The full financial statements accompanied by an Auditors' Report are available, for inspection by the public at the offices of the Corporation and at the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.







**Otzar Hityashvut Hayehudim**  
**Jewish Colonial Trust Limited**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting, being the Seventy-Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of this Company, will be held at the Offices of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M., Tel Aviv, on Tuesday, August 9, 1977, at 11.30 a.m. to receive and consider the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1976, to elect Directors, to fix the remuneration of the Auditors, and to transact any other business of the Company required to be dealt with at such a meeting.

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his place.

Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

By order of the Board,  
**A. DORON,**  
**A.I. FREEDMAN,**  
Joint Secretaries

4-7 Woodstock Street  
London W1A 2AF  
July 12, 1977

---

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## Haven for what?

ISRAEL'S law pertaining to extradition has, by general agreement, long been due for an overhaul.

Under the existing situation, an Israeli citizen who is charged by a foreign government with the commission of an offence on its territory can only be tried in the courts of that foreign land. If he happens to have come back home in the meantime, he must be extradited — provided, of course, there is an extradition treaty between Israel and the state in question.

The point is that Israel's own courts are — with few exceptions, which do not invalidate the rule — incompetent under the law to sit in judgment over a citizen for crimes perpetrated abroad.

For this reason alone, it has been in Israel's own interest to conclude extradition treaties with foreign states. To date, 22 such agreements have been concluded, 14 of these with European countries through the instrumentality of the European Convention on Extradition, and eight on a bilateral basis.

The result, however, has been somewhat anomalous. Thus an Israeli citizen could be adjudged extraditable, under the law, to a European country such as Switzerland, which, for its part, adhering as it does to the principle of territoriality, would insist on trying its citizens in its own courts for offences claimed to have been committed in Israel.

The requirement of reciprocity, so basic to international relations, appears to be missing.

It would surely be preferable to expand the competence of Israel's courts so that recourse would not have to be had to foreign courts in respect of offences by Israeli citizens abroad; and to amend the extradition law so as to make extradition dependent on strict reciprocity.

This would mean that Israeli citizens would only be surrendered to those common law jurisdictions, such as Britain and the U.S., which, having appropriate treaties with us, would return the compliment. In all other such cases, Israelis would only be tried at home.

Such, indeed, were the recommendations of a special committee headed by district judge Eli Nathan, which was set up after the big Flatto-Sharon flap earlier this year. The committee submitted its report to former Justice Minister Haim Zadok, some three months ago. Mr. Zadok in turn endorsed the recommendations.

However, the committee also produced a minority report. This suggested that Israeli citizens should under no circumstances be extradited to foreign countries — even where the crimes attributed to them abroad predate their acquisition of Israeli citizenship. This idea was embraced at the time by Mr. Begin, then leader of the Opposition.

For the moment, pending the conclusion of the coalition talks with the DMC, Justice remains without a minister and no action in the matter of extradition need be expected for the next several weeks. But Mr. Begin is reported to be determined to push for the adoption sooner or later of the Nathan Committee's minority report by the Knesset.

This, we believe, would be a grievous mistake. It would not only amount to a unilateral abrogation of Israel's existing treaties of extradition. More importantly, it would signify confirmation, however unintended, of the notion of Israel as a natural haven for Jewish crooks and criminals seeking refuge from orderly justice abroad.

The pride of Jewish homecoming would in this way be debased by having it manifested in a reckless gesture of xenophobia.

# My country — right or wrong?

PRIME MINISTER Begin has already achieved a major domestic success. The public, in so far as one can judge from the media, increasingly supports his foreign policy stance or, at least, seems to be prepared to give him the chance and period of grace for which he has asked.

Mr. Begin's assertion that there is an overwhelming consensus in Israel against a return to the pre-1967 borders and against a Palestinian state in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, is an accurate statement of fact. It is also not incorrect to say, as he does, that the policies of previous governments have never produced an Arab offer of real peace.

Now, if Mr. Begin were to rest content with citing consensus as proof of the parliamentary legitimacy of his policies, or as a prediction of his ability to uphold them domestically, he would certainly be right even if only 61 and not 110 Knesset Members stood behind them. But Mr. Begin goes further. First, he uses that limited consensus as an indication of national unanimity about ends. Secondly, he seems to take the empirical fact of consensus as proof that his policies are right.

NEITHER claim is true. The plea for a period of grace is justified when the ends are agreed upon and the controversy is over who will best achieve them, and how. When ends are still in dispute, however, there is no reason to mute the debate. Also, consensus is never proof that what is accepted by many, or even by all, is necessarily correct. Surely Mr. Begin, for 26 years a dissenter, would be the first to agree.

It is also not true that there is majority support for Mr. Begin's declared policy goals. Even the general agreement about borders and a Palestinian state rests on the omission of the qualifying clause, "under present conditions." Consensus is an answer to a question and, as always, the answer depends on how

The fact that there is a nation-wide consensus against a return to the 1967 lines and the establishment of a Palestinian state, MEIR MERHAV

the question is formulated.

President Carter has just made a major effort to convince American Jewish leaders that the U.S. remains Israel's staunch ally. His definition of peace and his call for putting the Arabs on the defensive by accepting it (rather than playing into their hands by stressing the territorial issue), is another reminder to Israel that it can hope for peace only in exchange for territory, not in addition to it.

This American position, essentially unchanged since 1967, but rendered more, not less, pro-Israel by Carter's clear definition of peace, makes Mr. Begin's stated policies on the West Bank unrealistic and dangerous even if they succeed.

We must assume, if only out of respect for Mr. Begin's political integrity, that his declared policy aims are more than a gambit in the political haggling. If that were the case, the end result would be only a few kilometres more than could otherwise have been obtained. The entire political upheaval of the Likud victory would then peter out into next to nothing.

SURELY MORE than that is at stake. If the Likud victory has done anything for the nation so far, it is that it has reopened the debate about fundamental issues. In the recent tendency to shelve debate, to give Mr. Begin a chance, along the line of "my country, right or wrong," there is confusion between what is appropriate for, say, American Jewish leaders and what should apply to Israelis.

The former can only ask themselves whether or not they are going to support Israel, whatever its policies. They cannot interfere in in-

ternal Israeli matters. Not so Israelis. What we should ask ourselves, in order to define more clearly the issues on which wide consensus indeed exist, is whether we accept the possible results of Mr. Begin's policies, assuming they are successful. If we do not accept these results, we must oppose the policies from the start.

The first possible (unsuccessful) outcome that suggests itself is that, in the face of unyielding Israeli and Arab positions, the U.S. will ultimately — with or without the tacit backing of the Soviet Union — impose a solution. It will not call it that. It will probably also do so reluctantly — there is no reason to believe that President Carter's declarations to this effect are not sincere.

But if that should be the result, with or without a new war preceding it, then nothing could be worse for Israel. We would most likely be left without those chunks of Eretz Yisrael to which Mr. Begin lays historical, moral and legal claim, and without peace. For it must be clear that an imposed solution can only be a one-sided solution. Ceding territory is a one-time act which can be enforced, while peace is an ongoing process which can be maintained only voluntarily.

LET US ASSUME, however, the unlikely possibility that Mr. Begin will convince President Carter that Israel has the right, and that the U.S. should provide the might, to hold on to the territories, if only for the time being — which may, of course, prove to be a long time.

Shall we, in such an unlikely event, be better able to defend ourselves against the permanent threat of

says, does not mean that the political objectives of the Begin administration enjoy general support, or that they are right.

war? Will it indeed be better to have Sharm el-Sheikh without peace than peace without Sharm el-Sheikh? Can we maintain — for the foreseeable future, a defence burden of which even the domestic component is bigger, in relation to the GNP, than that borne by any other country not actually engaged in war?

It will be countered that we have no choice, that no Arab has yet shown any willingness to make peace on any terms. There is much truth in that. But this intransigence must still be put to the real test. Only then will the acceptance of a "Fortress Israel" situation be demonstrated as necessary — if only to the U.S., and if only to ensure her continued, long-run support. The reiteration of an abstract desire for peace is no such test, for the Arabs also sincerely and abstractly want peace — on their terms.

But more is involved. The continued occupation of the West Bank as a lasting state of affairs, rather than as a powerful bargaining counter, will require — on a permanent basis — what is euphemistically called "pacification." The Palestinians are not likely to take the stalemate lying down, any more than the Arab states are going to let up on the threat of losing another war against Israel. Even if the "pacification" remains as benevolent as it has been, by and large, its perpetuation will have a cumulative effect which is bound to erode our own society.

That this has not so far happened to a destructive and irreversible degree may be because many Israelis still believed that by holding on to the territories we would one day be in a position to give them up. Permanent occupation will force us

to subdue a million people in accepting our rule over them. Occupation tends to corrupt and permanent occupation, like absolute power, corrupts absolutely. No nation has for long succeeded in maintaining democracy and liberty at home while denying it others — except, within limits, when those ruled by force were in remote colonies. This, then, is an outcome which even if feasible, would be unacceptable to many on moral grounds, and would ultimately lead to collapse from within.

BUT WE MAY take our fancy even further. Assume, then, not only that the U.S. will accept and support Mr. Begin's objectives, but that the Arabs, too, will settle down peacefully and agree to consider themselves Samaritans and Judeans and Gazans rather than Palestinians. They will then be able to participate in the democratic process of Greater Israel. With the advent of constituency elections, they may well become the biggest parliamentary bloc and may one day be asked by an Israeli president to form the government. The only way to prevent that from happening would be to deter them from obtaining Israeli citizenship.

It is time to clarify what our ultimate objectives are, and what the consensus is about. It is also time to decide whether we give up all hope for true peace and therefore insist on boundaries designed for a state of permanent war, or whether we are willing to make our boundaries a function of peace. We must decide whether we want a Jewish State, with boundaries — secured primarily by consent — which do not necessarily coincide with what we regard as our national heritage, or a state which is within "historical" boundaries but will be either not Jewish or not democratic.

We have so far won four wars through superior tactics. We never had a real strategy for peace. Now, for the first time, a strategy is emerging — the wrong one.

## GETTING TO KNOW BEGIN: THE ROLE OF U.S. JEWRY

The lack of familiarity in the U.S. Justice ARTHUR GOLDBERG with Menachem Begin and the Likud writes, but U.S. Jews must refrain from imposing their views on Israel.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, from all indications, is still having difficulty in adjusting to the changing of the guard in Israel. Israeli leaders of the Labour party, from Ben-Gurion and Golda Meir to Rabin and Peres, are well known in America. They have been frequent visitors. Our Presidents, Secretaries of State and Pentagon officials, past and present, have grown accustomed to their faces and to the nuances of their policies. Although Mr. Begin and some of his associates have been on the Israeli scene very long, they are not nearly as well known, and their policies are a source of puzzlement and concern to the Administration.

The same, I believe, is true of the relations between American Jews and Israel's new administration. American Jews and organizations also have had close relations for many years with the leaders of Labour, and much lesser contact with Likud's leadership and understanding of their policies. This lack of familiarity is manifest in the uneasiness about Mr. Begin's views about the West Bank. There is no justification, however, for panic or doubt as to the commitment of virtually all Israelis to peace. A reserved judgment about the new Israeli Government and its policies is to be preferred to a premature one.

For that matter, I have no reason to doubt President Carter's strong commitment to Israel's right to exist as a sovereign state. His acknowledgment that a "special relationship" exists between the U.S. and Israel is most welcome. But I also have no reason to doubt that President Carter will seek to continue his present course of attempting to assert the powerful influence of the U.S. on both Israel and its Arab neighbours in the interest of a peaceful settlement.

The danger is that the Administration, out of concern, may adopt "Under-Secretary Ball" tactics (without accepting his plan) that Israel must be saved despite itself. This attitude can well lead to an imposed settlement, despite disclaimers to the contrary. This I deny. The U.S., I submit, should abjure pressure on either party by imposition of economic sanctions. Experience teaches that small nations do not readily respond to such sanctions, however dependent they may be on outside economic or military supply assistance.

I should hasten to add that the U.S. should and must continue, without imposing a settlement, to maintain a mediatory role and to assist the parties in reaching an agreement and,

of course, this must not preclude suggestions or proposals by the U.S. in a good officer capacity.

I SUSPECT that President Carter's present sincerely-held views as to the terms of settlement may undergo change. Co-ordinal views, public opinion, and the reality of Mr. Begin's election necessarily must be taken into account in the development of American policy.

President Carter's stated views, it will be recalled, encompass withdrawal of Israeli forces from all fronts except for minor border rectifications, a homeland for Palestinians on the West Bank, and, as a trade-off, renunciation of belligerency, and the normalization of relations between Israel and its Arab neighbours. To this, the President has recently added compensation for Arab refugees.

It should be recalled that the resolutions cited by the White House as supporting President Carter's utterances in these areas (General Assembly resolution 181A(2) and General Assembly resolution 194(111)) were voted against and never accepted to this date by the Arab states. Indeed, the Arab nations went to war against the partition resolution 181A(2).

By way of significant contrast, the U.N. Security Council resolution 242, reaffirmed by Security Council resolution 338, has been accepted by both Israel and the Arab states and has to this date been endorsed by our government as well as the Soviet Union as providing the guidelines for a peaceful settlement.

As a principal draftsman of resolution 242, I should like to reaffirm that this resolution does not mandate a Palestinian state or a total withdrawal by Israel. It recognizes Israel's need for secure boundaries and remits to direct negotiations between the parties the determination of these boundaries. Further, it speaks in terms of justice for refugees which encompasses Jewish refugees from Arab countries as well as Arab refugees from the conflicts in the Middle East. And resolution 242 makes no reference to General Assembly resolutions 181A(2) and 194(111).

To implement his views, President Carter has said that he would not hesitate to use the full influence of the United States. I fervently hope, however, that a confrontation between Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin can be avoided. Such a confrontation between two special friends is simply unthinkable.

It is true that in past utterances,

Mr. Begin has rejected the idea of withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank, or a Palestinian entity there. But Mr. Begin has in the meantime accepted resolution 242. Further, I have learned from my experience that what a politician — or, if you would prefer, a statesman — says while in opposition does not necessarily reflect what he will be prepared to do when in power. And very pervasive in this connection is the overwhelming dependence of Israel for economic help from the U.S. as well as for a continuous flow of sophisticated weapons.

It is clear that, as in the case of President Carter, there are substantial restraints upon Mr. Begin's policies as articulated in his election campaign.

IN THIS confused situation, what about American Jews? With respect to them, it seems to me that the following considerations must be kept in mind. Israel is a democratic country; through its processes, it has selected its leaders. Whatever American Jews may feel about their policies, the fact is that after a free and open election, Israelis have made their choice. Their choice must not affect in any way the close bonds of kinship between American Jews and Israel or the support by American Jews of Israel.

Precisely because of the centrality of Israel to Jewish life everywhere, American Jews have every right to express their views frankly and candidly about the policies of the Israeli Administration without, however, diminishing their support for this embattled country, which is their ancestral home. But American Jews have no right to determine these policies, for Israel is a sovereign state and its policies, good or bad, must be decided by its constitutional organs and processes.

American Jews have come out against an imposed settlement by their Government on Israel; they likewise must refrain from attempting to impose their views as to a peaceful settlement on Israel. They can offer advice, make suggestions and offer criticisms; but it is the Government and citizens of Israel who have the only right to determine the destiny of their country.

In any dialogue between the U.S. Administration and American Jewry, it is most important that both parties bear this in mind. The author is former Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and U.S. Permanent Representative to the U.N.

### READERS' LETTERS

#### FLATTO-SHARON

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — When you attacked Flatto-Sharon, M.K., as a swindler, liar and deceiver, I was worried that now he would deceive the many thousands of Israelis who voted for him (I am not one of them) by disregarding all of his campaign pledges prior to the elections. Now that I see you attack him on the trivial grounds that he is not fluent enough in Hebrew to address the Knesset in that language, I feel relieved. He must be O.K. after all. (Many of the finest people I have known — including my late parents — spoke Yiddish and couldn't speak Hebrew; while many of the most obnoxious, including yordim in New York, spoke fluent Hebrew.)

Flatto-Sharon is giving his M.K. salary to charitable causes, and I am waiting for him to fulfill some of his other pledges. If he ignores them, I hope you will attack him properly; but if he fulfills them, then The Post will owe him an apology. It's action that counts, not words — no matter which language.

YAAKOV BEN SHAUL  
Jerusalem.

#### DRY BONES ON WITHDRAWAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In his weekend cartoon "Withdrawal from occupied territories" (July 1), Dry Bones forgot: The Gadsden Purchase (1859), Puerto Rico (1898), the Canal Zone (1904) and the Virgin Islands Purchase (1917). There are several other small purchases and/or seizures.

However, remember that there are always separate laws for Jews and Gentiles. Purchases from and by the Jewish Agency are "different" and "unlawful".

HELMUT ROSENTHAL  
Tivon.

### TOMARKIN

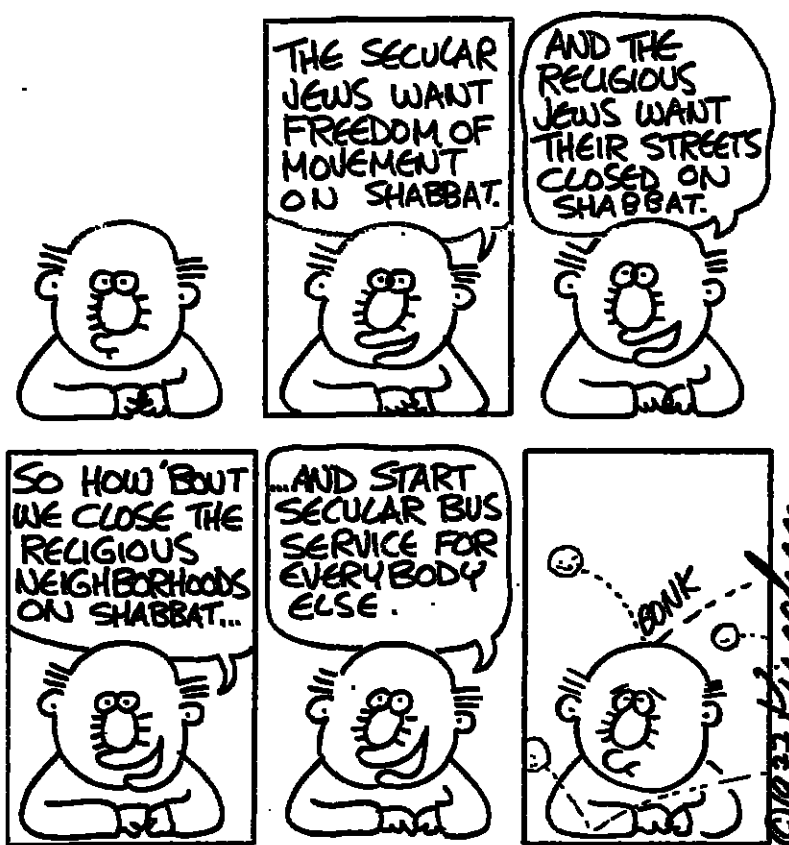
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Op. 110 and Op. 31, No. 2  
Prof. Roger Kamien

Queens College, City University of New York  
Wednesday, July 13, 8.30 p.m. — Academy Auditorium  
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Prof. Milton Rabbitt is conducting a Seminar  
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Thursday, July 14, 8.30 p.m.  
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C.V. 510	9,800	1,100	5,200
C.V. 521	10,850	1,235	5,800
C.V. 610	11,700	1,350	6,500
G.G. 1232	15,700	400	6,300
Dishwasher C.T. 425 Laundry	9,800	1,350	5,370
Drier C.B. 330	9,400	325	5,000
Rotary Ironer Shilgla Mini Washing Machine (Israel made)	2,350	—	1,392

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2750	8,000	1,200	4,200
2742, 29" colour	21,000	3,500	10,900
2845, 29" colour	26,000	3,550	12,500
306 Stereo set	—	2,000	5,000

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VACUUM CLEANERS, FLOOR WASHERS, CARPET WASHERS, STORAGE HEATERS

Model	Israel retail price (IL)	Estimated customs duty, incl. security levy (IL)	Price to immigrants (IL)
350 vacuum cleaner	3,750	500	2,450
450 vacuum cleaner	4,500	575	2,380
280 carpet washer	4,300	530	2,620
K.W. 3 storage heater	3,900	610	2,680
S.L. 3 floor washer	—	540	2,640

**starmix סטאר מיקס**

MIXERS

Model	Israel retail price (IL)	Estimated customs duty, incl. security levy (IL)	Price to immigrants (IL)
M.X. 3 (stainless steel bowl + 4 accessories)	5,600	725	2,000
M.X. 4 (plastic bowl + 5 accessories)	4,700	575	2,750

\* These prices do not include customs duty, and are based on an exchange rate of 1 D.M. = IL 3.83.  
\* Immigrants who pay in foreign currency will not pay the 15% security levy.  
\* Prices do not include VAT.

— Available from better electric appliance dealers —